

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

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THE TELEGRAPH brings news of the death of the lord chief baron of the English court of exchequer, on Friday.

ANOTHER DEAL. J. H. Haverly is the prime mover in establishing another mining exchange. Mr. H. will soon have his hands full.

THE COLORED men in the south are said to be taking a lively interest in the campaign, and in some of the states the majority of them are openly advocating the election of Hancock and English. The colored Hancock club of Richmond, Va., numbers over 500, and includes pretty nearly all of the really influential, thrifty blacks in the city. In Montgomery County, Alabama, where the colored vote exceeds the white, there is a large Hancock club, and the editor of the democratic paper is a negro. Black editors and stumpers are scattered all through the state, and they are all crying for peace and the overthrow of sectionalism. The republican party has not brought them peace or prosperity, and it is not likely to, hence the change of politics by the blacks.

It will be remembered that the United States Senate, last winter rejected the nomination of S. Newton Pettis to be chief justice of the supreme court of New Mexico. Mr. Hayes was quite indignant on account of the refusal to confirm the appointment, and some of the newspaper organs were fierce in their abuse of the upper house of Congress. It has developed that the Senate was right in its rejection of the nomination. When Pettis was United States minister to Bolivia he lived a fast life and became hopelessly involved in debt. Presuming upon his position as a representative of this government he drew upon the state department for \$2,500, and the draft was cashed by a Bolivian banker. Nothing was due Pettis from the department, and of course the draft was dishonored, the banker losing his money. Pettis in the meantime having come home and handed in his resignation. His alleged reason for resigning was that the gross immorality of the Bolivians were more than he could bear. Mr. Hayes thought this truly pious Christian would be an ornament to the territorial bench, and nominated him to the highest judicial position in our beautiful sister dependency. Only the wisdom of the Senate prevented the unwelcome from making a mockery of justice in New Mexico. Pettis is now stumping Pennsylvanians in the interest of Garfield.

There is one too prevalent custom in this territory that should be abolished entirely—namely, that of giving dancing parties, theatrical and other similar entertainments in the churches or meeting houses. There may be nothing immoral in the dance, and the theatrical performance may abound in moral instruction and pious teaching; but still they are dances and theatrical entertainments, things which since the beginning of Christianity have been looked upon as rather the opposite, than as allied to religion. There can be nothing said against any of these amusements if they are rightly controlled and properly conducted. We have yet to hear a sound and convincing argument why a follower of Christ may not dance, go to the theatre, attend the concert, etc., without incurring injury to his morals or endangering his belief in the Savior. To say that a man or woman cannot do these things and still be Christians, is to say that the gospel taught by Jesus cannot be lived up to by men and women whose natures are normal. In order to be good and obtain salvation they must smother the pleasant features of their dispositions and crush out prominent inclinations and not wicked desires implanted in them by God himself. This is not reasonable, while God is. The ordinary human requires a certain amount of entertainment and amusement for the body and the mind, and if he does not obtain it he must suffer mentally and physically. If that amusement can be found in the innocent dance or in witnessing a stage performance, where is the harm in them? We can discover none. But there is inappropriateness in having these entertainments in houses designed and erected for other purposes, and especially in those places intended for religious services. All of our traditions are against dancing and religious ceremonies in the same place. It is true that a man should not think less of God in the ballroom than he does in the church, and it is easy enough for him to be as faithful to the teachings of the Lord in the one place as in the other; but he cannot at once overcome traditions that are as old as Christianity, and feel that he is doing just right by hurrying out the benches after a Sunday service and preparing the room for a rollicking ball on Monday. The two things do not harmonize, and are inconsistent with the ordinary ideas of piety and pleasure. It is religion that must suffer, not Temperance. The goddess will take care of herself. If reverence for sacred things be destroyed, if respect for religious rites and ceremonies be extinguished in a community, the morals will degenerate. Religion prospers best where there

exists the highest regard for it and everything associated with it—farms, ceremonies, rites, church buildings, teachers and all the paraphernalia; and in order to preserve this high regard, the ceremonies, edifices, etc., must not be subjected to abuse. It may be claimed that it ought to make no difference to the conscientious believer, whether he worships in a dance hall or in a church dedicated to the Lord for His purpose; whether he listens to a man preaching from the stage of a low variety theatre or from the pulpit of a sacred edifice; but it does make a difference. In the one case the worshiper is apt to lose his respect for the preacher, and his reverence for the doctrines taught, while in the other the respect and reverence are maintained. This is both human nature and human tradition, and human persuasion cannot overcome it. We would not for a moment think of suppressing dancing or even curtailing it, but for the good of the community, morally and religiously, would urge that the amusement be indulged in at appropriate places, rather than in churches and houses intended for the performance of religious services and ceremonies. It is upon the young chiefly that the better influence will be manifest if dancing and the light amusements are confined to the halls intended for them; and the meeting houses are kept for religious purposes.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

A Big Blaze.

Denver, Col., 18.—A fire at East Los Vegas, N. M., this afternoon, destroyed a whole block, including nearly half of the business portion of the town. About 500 people are rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Nearly all heavily insured.

The Railroad Strike.

Winnipeg, 18.—Strike of brakemen and firemen on the Pacific Railway threatens seriously to interfere with traffic. The lives of men who replaced the strikers are threatened and they are afraid to run trains. A detachment of police is detailed to protect the arrival and departure of trains. Public sympathy is with the men, whose demand is considered reasonable.

Ohio's Money for the Nigger.

Columbus, 18.—Governor Foster and Adjutant General Gibson received telegrams from Corning, Perry County, stating it was feared serious trouble might ensue, to-night, by reason of the attempt by a mob of over 1,000 miners from Stratsville and Shawnee to drive the colored miners away from that locality. The operators have armed their colored miners and propose to protect their property, if possible. In case of a regular call by the officials, troops will at once be sent to Corning.

THAT HAINE MATTER.

Portland, 18.—Four hundred and ninety men in towns give Davis \$3,430; Platted \$3,000; scattering \$38, Davis' plurality 416—six towns to hear from last year, Davis 61, Smith 27, Garcelon 201, a fusion plurality of 167; deducting that, Davis will have a plurality of 219, which is 89 short of a majority, supposing no further gains or losses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York, 18.—The grand jury found five indictments against Elijah Eliger, charged with obtaining money by means of stolen bonds.

Quebec, 18.—The bush fire in the parish of St. George's, Beau County, has been reported to have committed fearful ravages. Seven or eight square miles of country are devastated on the frontier, and a large quantity of timber and grain, besides houses and other buildings, were destroyed.

London, 18.—The bells of the parish church of Boston, Lincolnshire, where James Cotton was for twenty years vicar, were rung yesterday in honor of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

Washington, 18.—For the week ending today, the bank has \$32,496 standard silver dollars shipped from the treasury department for distribution. During the same period in 1879 the sum was \$39,495 shipped.

The internal revenue bureau received a report that Deputy Collector Latham, of Southwestern Virginia, with a posse of nine men, had been attacked while in the discharge of his duties by fifty armed moonshiners, fired upon and compelled to retreat.

"MAUD S."—2.10.

The Best Trotting Time in the World

Chicago, 18.—"Maud S." trotted in 2:10; the first quarter in 0.34, half in 1.04; three quarters in 1.36; mile in 2:10, carrying two pounds overweight and in the face of a very strong wind.

The closing day of the Jockey Club fall trotting was marked by a fine exhibition of speed and endurance, and will remain prominent in the memory of all present. The performance of "Maud S." in the face of numerous disadvantages, is set down as the most remarkable in the history of the turf. The Chicago track has now shown the best trotting mile, "Maud S." 2:10; the best pacing mile, "Sleepy Tom," 2:12; and the best wagon record, "Hopalong," 2:16. The horsemen and horses left for Kansas City to-night.

It was nearly 6 o'clock and growing dark when "Maud S." was brought on the track, the sky was cloudy and a strong south wind was blowing. At the first start of "Maud S." soon left her driver. Her driver, Bain, turned her back for a few moments, she trotted to the starting point square and level, and as her driver nodded for the word, quickly lengthened out her stride and got to the quarter in 0.34. It was then believed impossible for her to do better than 2:10 or 2:15, but when she got down to the second quarter at 1:03 gait, the fastest record, there was a breathless interest and expectancy. It was feared, however, that the strong head wind, when she turned, would check her speed, and materially render it impossible to win. She kept straight forward, however, without a break or a skip and marked the three quarters of a mile pole in 1:36. Bain urged her gently with his whip, which she responded to gamely, and the multitude was breathless as she went the final quarter and thundered down the home stretch in 2:10. Cheers greeted the mare, her driver and manager as they went to the stable.

CONKLING'S SPEECH.

[The following is the remainder of Senator Conkling's great speech, the first portion of which was published yesterday morning.—E. J.]

Senator Conkling said: The broad issue at this election, whether our colonial fabric, our commercial, industrial and financial interests shall be under the management and protection of those of democratic tendency, in all branches of government, in a deeper rooted than any measure within the scope of existing public questions. Statesmen abroad talk of balance of power and of changing the map of Europe; these sayings mean not much more than might easily occur here without violating the Constitution or transcending the usages of the republic. At least seven new states could be brought in, if some of them a very plausible case could be made; the project would become a high party measure; its success would insure a complete democratic ascendancy in the nation for a generation at least. It would not be the government not merely in the hands of the democratic party, but of the southern democratic party, with courts revolutionized to conform to reaction any notions and dogmas, prejudices and civil rights. What may be the fate of questions affecting the commerce among the several states, revenue, bank and legal tender currency, taxation of government currency in which these bonds are payable, civil rights, election laws, claims growing out of the war, claims for refunding the war, tax on cotton, late amendments and many other matters no man can predict; meanwhile the army having been reduced to a skeleton, and whatever a score, protest, speak of war on Mexico border or elsewhere can be discovered or invented the army must be increased and filled up. By whom? That depends on the approaching election. If Garfield and Arthur are chosen by Union men, men always for the Union to the core. If Hancock and English and the democratic party get in, by men who "went with their state."

There is a whisky rebellion now in several states, and officers of the law are powerless to suppress it; recently a warrant was issued for the arrest of one Penton; a deputy marshal went with a posse to execute the warrant; in his report to the marshal he says: "Penton assembled from twenty-five to fifty armed men and set him and the law at defiance. When cautioned to desist, Penton replied: 'When Hancock is elected this foolishness will stop.' Amendments to the Constitution were constantly being introduced in more than half the democratic states, and should these laws be swept away, and the spirit which assails them in the south and which called them into being, continue to rage, mischief will follow in the wake of the law."

The national banking system has been struck wherever the blow could be put in. This fabric of banking is now in a shambles, not only with the business of the country, but with the maintenance of specie payments. It stands a shambles in the path of money, inflation and all the long train of financial heresies which possess the democratic mind, especially in the south.

In regard to the assertion that the southern war claims are barred by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, Conkling said: "There can be no doubt the way is wide open to all southern claims which the majority can be found to vote for and a president to sign. The democratic party has had possession of the House of Congress four years and both houses for two years and what useful thing has been done or proposed? They have stricken some millions of tax and whisky and tobacco; they have attempted by revolutionary means to put the executive under duress and to cripple the government in order to overthrow just and time honored laws, what else, I do not know. It is said the democracy has reduced the appropriations, I do not so understand it. The claim of economy is no better than a juggle. The pretended saving, which had been proposed out of regular appropriation bills, came in as deficiency bills after the election. In the face of facts, bald and grave as the claim is, the country is gravely told of wonderful democratic economies and it now begins to state that the resumption specie payment was brought about by the fragility of a democratic Congress. If a race was to be sailed on the sea of fiction the inventor of this statement would surely take the cup of honor. The resumption of specie payments was a transcendent achievement, the credit of it belongs to the same party and to that party future generations will look back with grateful admiration. Who ever would know the truth about it can easily do so."

Conkling here gave the history of our finances from the close of the war to the passage of the resumption act, which act, he said, encountered solid democratic opposition in both houses, but was passed by republican votes. The repeal bills were brought forward and the common vote for them separately and as riders to the appropriation bill, meanwhile, the war feeling that we meant to be honest after all, notwithstanding the repudiation at the south and threats in the north and various declarations in national conventions, it became easy to negotiate 4 and 4 per cent. at par and above par. This was done, and the debt has melted away at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month, interest charges have been reduced a half, and when bonds of high interest rate, still outstanding, fall due in 1881, and afterwards, they also will be replaced by 4 or 3.65 per cent. bonds. This all looks pretty well, very well, by the side of the exploits of the last democratic administration, Mr. Buchanan's, which increased the debt tenfold in a time of peace, paid 12 per cent. interest on treasury notes and sold 6 per cent. twenty-year bonds for 89 cents on the dollar.

It is well to add that during the last five years of their congressional control the republicans diminished \$130,000,000 of annual taxes, \$31,000,000 of tariff duties and \$39,000,000 of internal revenue.

Senator Conkling concluded as follows: The candidates we support, besides being republicans, are largely fitted for the stations which await them. Some service with him in Congress has made me well acquainted with General Garfield. That he has intelligence, experience, and habits of mind which fit him for the presidential office I think I know. Without early advantages he, years ago, achieved prominence among leading men in public life, and that prominence he has maintained ever since in all collision between individuals and parties. That he is competent to the duties before him there seems to be no reasonable doubt. Of General Arthur it seems needless here to speak. Most of you know him, and all who know him know a high-souled, honorable man, honorable in every position in which he ever stood. A man of high trustworthiness, of life. If character and popularity and personality of a candidate can add strength to the republican cause, General Arthur will add that strength wherever he is known and most where he is best known.

BUTLER, THE BRICK.

Why He Left the Republicans. What He Hopes for the Colored as a From Democratic Success.

Pittsburg, 18.—General Benjamin F. Butler and Col. John W. Forney arrived in this city this afternoon and made their headquarters at the St. Charles Hotel. About 8 o'clock Paul J. Carson, ex-deputy sheriff, together with a number of other colored men, called upon General Butler. Mr. Carson was spokesman, and in a brief speech stated that they wished to pay a tribute of respect to one whom they believed a benefactor to their race and to whom they ascribe the merit of public services to them when their late and future were in a critical state. Butler, in response said he had done nothing but what he conceived to be his duty in the war, which was not begun for the emancipation of slaves, because all would remember that the first proclamation of President Lincoln called out the troops to retake and repossess the United States in property which had been seized from them and to execute the laws. After reviewing his career from '60 to '65, he continued: For sixteen years since the war I have a led with the republican party in the hope that they would extend that protection to the colored man, that I deemed it to get it done in Congress, but it was not done. I fought the campaign for Hayes in 1876 to have that done under the promise of a platform and party leaders that it should be done, and what was the result? The very first act of Hayes' administration was to turn over the states of Louisiana and South Carolina, where it was claimed there were republican governments elected by negro votes, or else Hayes was not elected; where that was the fact, he gave the governments so elected over to the democrats. From that hour, for four years, not one thing has been attempted to be done in the relief of colored men or anybody else. There has been, it is true, a little attempt to stop the illicit distilling of whisky and brandy in the south. Some men were killed by the lawless distillers, and their murders have not been punished. There has not been proper protection for the men who live down there. That being so, in the best interest of the colored men, I propose to have a change. If the republican party cannot provide this protection in sixteen years, I do not propose to try them twenty. General Hancock has said he will enforce the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in their letter and spirit. No body who knows him will doubt that he will stand by that if elected and given power; and nobody doubts that the democracy has the power to protect the negro if they are truly power. Their great leader has said he will do so, I propose to try this experiment for four years, and then, if the democracy cannot do better than Hayes has done, I will turn round and help kick him out at the end of four years. One thing is certain, I cannot be more powerless during the next four years to give the colored man proper protection than I and every other man has been in the past.

The following telegram from Gen. Hancock was read:

New York, 18. To General A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg: I have not had time to answer your letter of the 14th inst. The occasion you have written about will be of special interest. The completion of your meeting will indicate that the remains of sectionalism and bitterness are to be grappled with, and that we have a growing party covering all sections and embodying harmony, freedom of opinion and a fair expression through the ballot box. (Signed) W. S. HANCOCK.

FOREIGN.

Russia, 18.—Eight thousand Albanians of the town and fortress of Dalgoino, expelling two battalions of Turkish troops who were found in the garrison. Riza Pasha, Turkish commander, not having received instructions from the Porte to oppose Albanians by force, withdrew to Gucia.

British Vice-Admiral Seymour yesterday sent a letter to Riza Pasha, who was supposed to be at Scutari. It is ascertained that the letter requires a categorical reply in regard to the surrender of Dalgoino to the Montenegrins.

London, 18.—The statement that an insurrection has broken out in Herat and that the governor of the province has been murdered, is unconfirmed. Virulent rinderpest has appeared in Volynia, the principal cattle district of Russia.

Paris, 18.—The second meeting of the council at the Palace of Elysees this afternoon lasted from 3 until 5:30 o'clock. All the ministers were present, including those who had tendered their resignations. Of the agreement made, by which the ministerial crisis was adjusted, the following is said to be the basis: Mr. Constans retains full liberty of action regarding the March decrees, which he will execute at the time and manner he considers most suitable without other delay than that required to give the prefect the necessary instructions.

The official Journal of to-morrow will contain a letter from M. Constans to three archbishops stating that the cabinet is agreed by the resigning confederates cannot take the place of the demand for the legal authorization prescribed by the March decrees. A ministerial crisis being averted, President Grévy will return to the Tuileries to-morrow.

Too, Too Much Liberty.

Chicago, 18.—The report of the committee on nominations of the national liberal league was adopted. It makes Elmer Wright, of Boston, president; a long list of vice presidents, headed by R. G. Ingersoll; Lucy N. Coleman, New Jersey, secretary; T. B. Wakeman, New York, treasurer. Directors, Elmer Wright, T. C. Leonard, T. B. Wakeman, H. L. Greene, R. C. Spencer. Secretary Rawson added the meeting and reported a visit to the Free Thinkers at Brussels. He said they were making converts rapidly in most nations of Europe. Lewis Wilhelm read the address of the Union Radicals of Milwaukee, denouncing the existing parties and recommending a liberal league.

The greater part of the afternoon and evening were occupied in discussing the platform of principles and the report presented by the committee on future work. It provides for a total separation of church and state by law and by Constitutional amendment; the taxation of church property; the secularization of school lands; the national legislature to select a union in social, political, civil, industrial and religious rights, regardless of race or color; universal education the basis of universal suffrage; and a Constitutional amendment requiring every state to maintain a thoroughly secular public school system and to educate every child.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.—Meeting in the afternoon in the Large Tabernacle, commencing at 2 o'clock.

WESTERN WARD.—Elder H. W. Nash will preach at 6:30 o'clock this evening.

M. E. CHURCH.—In the First M. E. Church, Sabbath school at 9:30 a.m.

CATHOLIC.—Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Rev. Father Scanlan, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service, no sermon, at 8:30. Sunday School at 9:45 a.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, corner of Fifth South and Second West streets.—Evening service, 8 o'clock. Sunday School 2:30 p.m.

PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Preaching in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church at 11 a.m. by the pastor, H. G. McGee.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. M. Barrows. Sunday School at 12:15. No evening service.

MONETARY AND STOCKS.

New York, September 18, 1880. Silver bars, 112½; money, easy, 2 24; government bonds, strong; stocks, steady; Western Union, 106½; Quicksilver, 123; Pacific, 40½; Mariposa, ¼; Wells Fargo, 110½; New York Central, 135; Erie, 30½; Panama, 185; U. Pacific, 92½; bonds, 113½; S. U. 12½.

Tramping Foots.

Chicago, 18.—In the seventy-five hour walking match, which concluded this evening, Dohler made 227 miles, and took the \$600 purse, and Banks, who was the only other pedestrian remaining on the track, made 213 miles.

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